

RECEIVED

May 10, 1933

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. FARMER, ACTING HEAD OF THE CRIMINAL DIVISION.

In the case entitled FRANK J. FERN, THREAT TO
ASSASSINATE GEORGE BRECKENRIDGE, JR.,
there are transmitted herewith copies of the following
reports:

Special Agent

Office

Date

[REDACTED]
Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania

May 3, 1933.

Very truly yours,

Director.

NO FILED
MAILED
10 1933

Incl. #

65-53615-X5
RECEIVED
MAY 11 1933 P.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

385

and to call attention to what he considered to be a strong resemblance between [redacted] and Eva Braun, in view of the fact that he had secured a photograph of Eva Braun which had been taken from a recent issue of Life magazine. It was [redacted] belief that should Adolf Hitler still be alive, the [redacted] family would know where he is located. [redacted] said that after studying the photographs of Eva [redacted] and Eva Braun, he was of the opinion that the two individuals were identical and that the true name of Eva Braun is actually Eva [redacted]

[redacted] stated that he believed it was more than a coincidence that the sister of Eva Braun referred to in the above mentioned article in a recent issue of Life magazine should have the name Gretel, since Eva [redacted] also had a sister named Greta or Gretel. ~~Braun~~

There are transmitted herewith for the possible use of the Bureau one copy of a photograph of Eva and Greta [redacted] and their mother, which photograph was taken in 1924, and one enlargement of the photograph of Eva [redacted] which have been copied from the original photograph submitted by [redacted]

There is no previous record in this office of the complainant. [redacted]

[redacted] frankly admitted that he was not endeavoring to report any matter to the American Embassy in Buenos Aires that was of a sensational nature, but he felt that it was his duty to submit the story set forth above for what it was worth.

It is suggested that the Bureau might possibly desire to refer the above story to the Allied Military Government in Berlin, Germany.

Very truly yours,
[redacted]
[redacted]

L. A.

WTE/ems
Enclosures
105-214

JJK:WJ
65-53615-27

RECORDED

September 18, 1945

Dear [REDACTED]

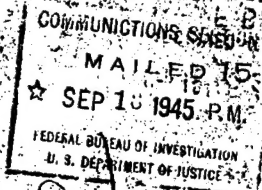
This will acknowledge receipt of your communication of September 10, 1945, the content of which has been carefully noted. I want you to know that your interest and courtesy in writing to this Bureau are greatly appreciated.

In the event you receive additional information which you believe to be of interest to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, I want you to feel free to communicate with the Special Agent in Charge of our Memphis Field Division, which is located at 2401 Storick Building, Memphis 3, Tennessee.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - Memphis (with copies of incoming correspondence)



50 SEP 24 1945

FOX

W. J. J.

Tolson _____
E. A. Tamm _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Tracy _____
Carson _____
Egan _____
Gurnea _____
Harbo _____
Hendon _____
Palm _____
Quinn _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

September 8, 1945
Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Adelphi Hotel
The United States should be just as interested as any country in the whereabouts of Hitler and the general opinion of all is that he is still alive. Lancaster and Reading are inhabited by German descendants mostly, many of whom speak the German language fluently, and as they are important enough American cities to the Germans to have a place.

56 SEP 18 1945

32 SEP 11 1945

this school textbook (as
was witnessed when our boys
were occupying a German
schoolhouse during the war,
it is probable that this part
of the country would make a
good hiding place for a German.

Recently in a Lancaster
park I noticed a peculiar
couple who drew my attention
by their furtive watchfulness of
everyone. The man was of
medium height, rather thin. His
face was deeply tanned, his
dark, almost black, hair was
streaked with gray and his
large brown eyes had a

trilled, rather with a look.

The woman had a hat on that was definitely out of this country. They seemed very much on the alert and too ill at ease to be spending a relaxing afternoon in the park. I wonder if Hitler would look and act like that.

PROCEED

EX-65

September 18, 1945

Dear [REDACTED]

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated September 12, 1945.

Your courtesy and interest in furnishing this information are sincerely appreciated and you may be sure it will receive appropriate attention.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Sones _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 15

★ SEP 18 1945 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

50 OCT 3 1945

them surely. Couldn't it be possible
too that all these calamities such as
train runs, explosions, fires + etc.
that can't be accounted for might
be under his supervision and ex-
ecuted by his agents here.
I have always been very grateful for
the wonderful work the F.B.I. has been
doing + a great admirer of you
and your country.

Very sincerely

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Long Beach
California
[REDACTED]

RECEIVED
FBI
JUN 11 1964

October 3, 1945

Re: ~~Present Location of Adolf~~
~~Hitler and Eva Braun~~

On August 23, 1945 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Buenos Aires, Argentina
appeared at the Office of the Legal Attache in Buenos Aires and furnished
the following information:

[REDACTED] stated that in 1924 he resided at the home of one [REDACTED] indicated
that the [REDACTED] family was extremely wealthy and that they were
at that time the owners of the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] indicated that he did not personally know [REDACTED]
Sr., nor had he ever met his son, but that he had been well
acquainted with [REDACTED] and her two daughters, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]
who were 17 and 24 years of age, respectively, in 1924.

[REDACTED] stated that in 1924 he had heard members of the [REDACTED]
family mention the name of Adolf Hitler and that he [REDACTED] was aware
of the fact that Hitler frequently visited the family of [REDACTED]

In 1943, an Argentine friend of [REDACTED] who happened to be
of German descent, was removed from the Argentine Embassy in Berlin
and returned to Argentina. This friend advised [REDACTED] that Hitler
visited the Dechstein family every time that he came to Berlin.

According to [REDACTED] the purpose of his visit to this office
was to furnish a photograph of [REDACTED] and her two daughters,
[REDACTED] which photograph was taken in the garden of their summer
home in Berlin, Germany in 1924 and to call attention to what he
considered to be a strong resemblance between [REDACTED] and Eva
Braun, in view of the fact that he had secured a photograph of Eva
Braun which had been taken from a recent issue of Life magazine. It

44-38861
INDEXED
CITY

65-53615-31

TRANSMISSION

URGENT 10/25/33

Washington, D.C., March 23, 1933.

Mr. Secretary of State:

Enclosed herewith I have the honor to transmit a communication received here, wherein the assassination of the Chancellor of the Reich, Mr. Adolf Hitler, is threatened. I would be grateful if an investigation of the matter could be made and the results thereof communicated to me at its conclusion.

Accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the renewed assurance of my most distinguished respect.

(S) P. A. V. PRINCE.

To His Excellency
The Secretary of State of the United States,
Mr. Cordell Hull.

1 Enclosure.

100-3-16157-X

395

Deutsche Botschaft
Washington

Erst 25. MRZ. 1933

Nr.

March 23, 1933.

Dear Sir:

I have asked President Roosevelt to publicly remonstrate with your government the outrages upon the Jews in Germany, and to demand an immediate and complete end of this persecution.

In the event that he does not make such a statement, I notify you that I shall go to Germany and assassinate Hitler.

Yours sincerely,

Daniel Stern.

The German Ambassador
Washington, D.C.

COPIES DESTROYED
R207 NOV 4 1960

65-52615-X

TRANSLATION

GERMAN EMBASSY

Washington, D.C., March 28, 1933.

Mr. Secretary of State:

Enclosed herewith I have the honor to transmit a communication received here, wherein the assassination of the Chancellor of the Reich, Mr. Adolf Hitler, is threatened. I would be grateful if an investigation of the matter could be made and the results thereof communicated to me at its conclusion.

Accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the renewed assurance of my most distinguished respect.

(S) F. W. v. PRITZWITZ.

To His Excellency

The Secretary of State of the United States,

Mr. Cordell Hull.

1 Enclosure.

WHL:MG

~~65-53615-X~~

65-53615-X

April 5, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Hurley-Wright Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

There is enclosed herewith a copy of a memorandum received from Mr. Frank M. Parrish, Acting head of the Criminal Division of the Department, dated March 31, 1933, with enclosures consisting of a translation of a note dated March 23, 1933, from the German Ambassador, together with its enclosure of a letter threatening the assassination of the German Chancellor.

You will note Mr. Parrish states that while it does not appear that the complaint falls within the provisions of any Federal statute, nevertheless, in view of the request of the State Department he is desirous of conducting an investigation of the matter. You will please, therefore, conduct an investigation in an effort to ascertain the identity of the writer of the threatening letter, and such information as may be available concerning him.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. #211242

APR 6 1933

34061 24 1933

398

MAILC

65-26763-2

RECORDED

65-59615-X

April 4, 1933.

APR 5 - 1933

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. FRANK M. PARRISH,
ACTING HEAD OF THE CRIMINAL DIVISION.

The Bureau desires to acknowledge receipt of your memorandum of the 31st ultimo, with enclosures, consisting of a copy of a translation of a note dated March 28, 1933, from the German Ambassador, and an accompanying letter threatening the assassination of the German Chancellor.

In line with your request, the local office of the Bureau has been instructed to conduct an investigation for the purpose of ascertaining the identity of the writer of the threatening letter, and such information as may be available concerning him.

Very truly yours,

Director.

APR 4 1933

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Washington, D. C.

FILE NO. 62-2450

REPORT MADE AT: <u>Washington, D. C.</u>	DATE WHEN MADE: <u>4/12/33</u>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: <u>4/11/33</u>	REPORT MADE BY: <u>[REDACTED]</u>
TITLE: <u>DANIEL BORN</u>			CHARACTER OF CASE: <u>THREAT TO ASSASSINATE GERMAN CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER</u>

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

German Ambassador at Washington received a letter containing a threat upon the life of German Chancellor Adolf Hitler. Investigation indicates that the letter containing said threat was mailed in Philadelphia about March 24, 1933. German Ambassador requested investigation by State Department, which referred the matter to the Attorney General of the United States.

-P-

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter dated April 5, 1933.

DETAILS:

At Washington, D. C.

With the letter of reference was transmitted a copy of a letter from the German Ambassador at Washington, D. C., to the Secretary of State, which relates to a letter received at the German Embassy in Washington, dated March 23, 1933, which contains a threat to assassinate the German Chancellor Adolf Hitler. This letter is signed Daniel Born. The letter is as follows:

"March 24, 1933.

Dear Sir:

I have asked President Roosevelt to publicly remonstrate with your government the outrages upon the Jews in Germany, and to demand an immediate and complete end of this persecution.

In the event that he does not make such a statement, I notify you

APPROVED AND
FORWARDED:

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

3-Bureau
2-Philadelphia
2-Washington Field

COPIES DESTROYED

207 NOV 1 1961

<p>65-53615-X1</p> <p>APR 13 1933</p> <p>BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION</p> <p>ROUTED TO: <u>FILE</u></p>	<p>RECORDED AND INDEXED:</p> <p>CHECKED OFF:</p> <p>JACKETED:</p> <p>APR 20 1933</p>
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that I shall go to Germany and assassinate Hitler.

Yours sincerely,

[REDACTED]
Washington, D. C.

[REDACTED] of the Washington Field Office, who is personally acquainted with [REDACTED] Secretary at the German Embassy in Washington, ascertained from [REDACTED] that the letter quoted above from [REDACTED] was postmarked, Philadelphia, Pa., March 24, 1933.

Further information concerning the identity of [REDACTED] is not available at the State Department at Washington, nor at the German Embassy.

The German Ambassador requested that the State Department conduct an investigation in the matter, and the Secretary of State referred the matter to the Attorney General who, in turn, referred same to the Bureau.

UNDEVELOPED LEAD:

PHILADELPHIA BUREAU OFFICE

At PHILADELPHIA, PA., will endeavor to locate [REDACTED] and obtain all information, possible, concerning him. He should also be interviewed concerning the threat contained in the letter quoted in this report.

It is suggested that the German Consul in Philadelphia be contacted as it is likely that this official has received letters from the same individual, or may have heard of him through some source.

PENDING

401

311 Hurley-Wright Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.,
April 12, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
725 Philadelphia Saving Fund Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

DANIEL STERN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
THREAT TO ASSASSINATE GEORGE
CHUBBARTON ADOLF HITLER

Dear Sir:

Attached herewith you will find copies of the report
of Special Agent [REDACTED] of this office, dated April 12
1933.

As is observed from the report in question, a lead is
set out for the Philadelphia Office in an effort to locate and
interview this individual, and obtain such information as is
available concerning him.

I quote, herewith, a paragraph contained in a memorandum
from Mr. Frank M. Parrish, Acting Head of the Criminal Division of
the Department, to the Director, dated March 31, 1933, in respect
to this matter:

"While it does not appear that the complaint falls within
the provisions of any Federal statute, in view of the request of the
State Department, will you please arrange to have the matter investi-
gated."

Dan/12/33 Stern
In view of the foregoing, it is recommended that should
[REDACTED] be located, that inquiry be made into his sanity, and
that the status of his citizenship be ascertained.

Very truly yours,

DB:CM
#62-2450
Incl.
cc-Bureau

L. L. RABY, Special Agent in Charge.

65-53415-X1	
Acting Special Agent in Charge.	
APR 13 1933 A.M.	
DEPT. OF JUSTICE	
FILE	FILE

VER:12

62-26750-4

RECORDED

65-6-11-1 X1

APP 20 1933

April 18, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PARRISH,
ACTING HEAD OF THE CRIMINAL DIVISION.

Pursuant to your request of March 31st, an inquiry has been inaugurated into the threat sent by one Daniel Stern to the German Ambassador at Washington, to assassinate the German Chancellor, Adolf Hitler, and there is enclosed herewith for your information a copy of the report submitted by Special Agent [REDACTED] of the Washington local office dated April 12th, from which you will note that the inquiry is to be pursued at Philadelphia.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Enc. #200043.



WMS

100-72-100-1

WFM:AMT:LG
62-26780

May 2, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
735 Philadelphia Saving Fund Building,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir:

Please refer to the report of Special Agent [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] dated at Washington, D. C., April 22, 1933,
entitled PAUL SYLW, Threat to Assassinate German Chancellor
Adolf Hitler, and advise the result of such investigation as
has been made by your office pursuant to the undeveloped leads
set out therein.

Very truly yours,

Director.

cc - Washington Field.

MAY 2 1933

INDEXED

65-53615-X2	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
MAY 3 1933	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

54001 22 21

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE NO. 62-263 REC

REPORT MADE AT: PHILADELPHIA, PA.	DATE WHEN MADE: 5/3/35	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 4/20-21/33	REPORT MADE BY: DIVISION ONE
TITLE: [REDACTED]			CHARACTER OF CASE: THREAT TO ASSASSINATE GERMAN CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Examination of city directory and telephone directories, Philadelphia, discloses one Daniel Stern [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Investigation at this apartment discloses that the individual left there nearly a year ago, present whereabouts unknown. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advises he has received no information relative to letter written by subject [REDACTED]. No information obtained from Post Office.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] Washington, 4/12/33

DETAILS:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Examination of the telephone directories failed to disclose such a subscriber as Daniel Stern listed. Examination of the city directory disclosed one [REDACTED]

DETAILS:

At this address, agent was advised by the janitor that [REDACTED] left the apartment over a year ago and that his present address is unknown; that he appeared to be a very high type person and was highly respected by the other tenants in the apartment house.

COPIES DESTROYED

At the German consulate, 1420 Walnut Street, agent interviewed [REDACTED]

R207 NOV 1 1960

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: P. M. Natus	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	65-53615-X3	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAY 4 1933
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:		BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	CHECKED OFF: MAY 5-1933
3 - BUREAU 2 - WASH. F. 2 - PHILADELPHIA 5-1-23		MAY 4 - 1933 A.M. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NATHAN 100-100-100	MAY 5-1933 JACKSON

[redacted] consul, who, after an examination of his files, advised that he has received no information relative to [redacted] further, that he was not advised of any communication addressed to the President or other individual regarding Chancellor Adolf Hitler. [redacted] stated that, in all probability, it was written by some crank, who is a sympathizer of the Jewish element; that, oftentimes, he is besieged by individuals who make threats upon him, but that they are all of the crank type and he dismisses them and pays no attention to them as he does not consider their threats serious. He stated that, in the event he receives any information relative to [redacted] he will immediately communicate with the Philadelphia Office of this Bureau.

[redacted]

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

U. S. Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

735 Philadelphia Saving Fund Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

May 3, 1933.



Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

In reference to your letter of May 2, 1933,
you are informed that a report has been dictated in case
entitled DANIEL BROWN, Threat to Assassinate German Chancellor
Adolf Hitler, and will be forwarded to the Bureau as of this
date.

Very truly yours,

R. G. Harvey
R. G. Harvey,
Special Agent in Charge.

HCH:AC.

MAY 19 1933 AM

RECORDED

MAY 5 - 1933

65-53615-X4	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
MAY 4 1933 A.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
SAITIAN	DR. BOW

5306T 24 1933

Ind 113

407

TRANSLATION

GERMAN EMBASSY

1 enclosure

The German Embassy has the honor to transmit to the Department of State the enclosed communication, signed "C. Portugall", (postmark New York) in which there is report of a plan to assassinate the Chancellor of the Reich. The German Embassy would be grateful if the proper steps could be taken in the matter.

Washington, D. C., April 27, 1933.

(Initialed "L")

65-53615-X6

408

Translation.

April 21, 1933.

To the German Embassy,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Permit me to draw your attention to the following.
In listening to a conversation between several New York Jews,
I learned that a plan is under way to murder Reich Chancellor
Adolph Hitler, and that a young American Jew has already been
chosen to perform the act. The Jews present were jubilant over
the plan. I am informing you of the above in order to prevent
a possible misfortune.

Very respectfully,
(signed) C. Portugall.

Tr: BHL:MCS

65-53615-X6

409

April 1933

Deutsche Botschaft Washington
Eing.: 22. APR. 1933
Nr. —

An die Deutsche Botschaft

Washington D. C.

Geehrte Herren

Erlauben Sie mir Ihnen auf folgende
Aufmerksam zu machen.

Eine Unterredung zwischen mehrere New
York Juden gehörend vernahm ich, dass
ein plan. unterwegs ist, Reichskanzler Dr.
Hitler zu ermorden und dass bereits ein
junger americanischer jude ausgewählt
ist, den Akt zu vollbringen. Die unwe-
senden Juden waren freudvoll erregt
über den plan.

Ich teile diese hiermit mit um vermög-
schlimmes zu verhüten.

In voller

Hochachtung

C. Portugal



To the Secretary
of the German Embassy
Washington D.C.

April 21. 1933.

Deutsche Botschaft
Washington

Eing.: 22. APR. 1933

Nr. —

An die Deutsche Botschaft

in Washington D. C.

Geachtete Herren

Erlauben Sie mir Ihnen auf folgende
Aufmerksamkeit zu machen.

Eine Unterredung zwischen mehreren New
York Juden gehörend vernahm ich, dass
ein plan unterwegs ist, Reichs Bankler Herr
Hitler zu ermorden und dass bereits ein
junger amerikanischer Jude ausgewählt
ist, den Akt zu vollbringen. Die ameri-
kanischen Juden waren freudvoll erregt
über den plan.

Ich teile diese hiermit mit um vermög-
schlimmes zu verhüten.

In voller

Hochachtung

C. Portugall



To the Secretary,
of the German Embassy,
Washington D.C.

April 21. 1933

Deutsche Botschaft
Washington

Eing.: 22. APR. 1933

Nr. —

An die Deutsche Botschaft

Washington D. C.

Geehrte Herren

Erlauben Sie mir Ihnen auf folgenden
Aufmerksam zu machen.

Eine Unterredung zwischen mehreren New
York Juden zu hörend vernahm ich, dass
ein plan unterwegs ist, Reichskanzler Adolf
Hitler zu ermorden und dass bereits ein
junger amerikanischer Jude ausgewählt
ist, den Akt zu vollbringen. Die anwe-
senden Juden waren freudvoll erregt
über den plan.

Ich teile diese hiermit mit um wenn mög-
lich schlimmes zu verhüten.

In voller

Hochachtung

C. Fortingale



To the Secretary

of the German Embassy

Washington D.C.

April 26. 1933.

Deutsche Botschaft
Washington

Eing.: 22. APR. 1933

Nr. —

An die Deutsche Botschaft

Washington D. C.

Geehrte Herren

Erlauben Sie mir Ihnen auf folgendes
Aufmerksam zu machen.

Eine Unterredung zwischen mehrere New
York Juden zu hörend vernahm ich, dass
ein plan unterwegs ist, Reichs Känzler Adolf
Hitler zu ermorden und dass bereits ein
junger amerikanischer Jude ausgewählt
ist, den Akt zu vollbringen. Die anwe
senden Juden waren freudvoll erregt
über den plan.

Ich teile diese hiermit mit um so mögl.
schlimmes zu verhüten.

In voller

Hochachtung

C. Portugall

To the Secretary
of the German Embassy
Washington, D. C.



RECORDED

CLASSIFIED

May 19, 1933.

62-6712-2
65-53615-X6

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Barley-Wright Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

With further reference to the case entitled
DANIEL STERN, Target to Assassinate German Chancellor
Adolf Hitler, there is transmitted herewith the original
of a letter written in German to the German Embassy in
Washington, April 11th, signed [REDACTED]

Please give the matter appropriate attention
in an effort to ascertain the truth of the allegations.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. 332807.

418

RECORDED
62-20473
62-20473-17

May 19, 1933.

MAY 22 1933

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PARISH
ACTING HEAD OF THE CRIMINAL DIVISION

In accordance with your memorandum of May 10th, instructions have been issued to institute an investigation of allegations that a plan is under way to murder Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler. This is being considered in connection with the investigation of the threat sent by Daniel Stern to the German Ambassador at Washington. Copies of reports will be furnished your Division.

Very truly yours,

Director.

CANIGAY
62-26750

May 27, 1933.

RECORDED

65-53617-X7

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Harley-Wright Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

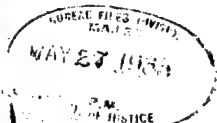
With further reference to the case of Daniel Stern,
Threat to Assassinate German Chancellor Adolf Hitler, there is
transmitted herewith a translation of a note of May 11, re-
ceived through the State Department from the German Ambassador
in Washington, together with a translation of its enclosure, a
letter from a certain [REDACTED] regarding a pur-
ported plan to assassinate the German Chancellor.

Please include this in the investigation being con-
ducted by your office.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. 332573.



CANON

May 27, 1935.

RECORDED

62-25745-19

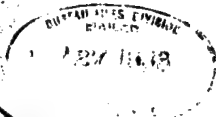
65-58615-87

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PARKISH
ACTING HEAD OF THE CRIMINAL DIVISION

In reply to your memorandum of May 23, the additional complaint of [REDACTED] regarding a purported plan to assassinate the German Chancellor, Adolf Hitler, has been transmitted to the local office with instructions to conduct an appropriate investigation.

Very truly yours,

Director.



Old Hurley-Bright Building,
Washington, D. C.
June 2, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Room 1402, 390 Lexington Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

There is transmitted herewith a copy of a translation of a letter written in German to the German Embassy in Washington, D. C. dated April 21, 1933 and signed by [REDACTED]. This letter was received by the German Embassy on April 21, 1933 in a plain white envelope, postmarked April 21, 1933 at 7 a.m. at the High Bridge Station in New York.

For your further information in connection with this matter, there are also transmitted copies of the reports of Special Agent [REDACTED] at Washington, D. C. April 12, 1933 and Special Agent [REDACTED] at Philadelphia, Pa., May 3, 1933 in the case entitled "Threat to Assassinate German Chancellor Adolf Hitler." Because of the similarity of the information contained in both letters it is very probable that the threat by [REDACTED] is the one to which [REDACTED] is referred. I quote herewith a paragraph contained in a memorandum from Mr. Frank M. Parrish, Acting Head of the Criminal Division of the Department to the Director dated March 21, 1933, in respect to the Daniel Stern matter:

"While it does not appear that the complaint falls within the provisions of any Federal Statute, in view of the request of the State Department, will you please arrange to have the matter investigated."

It is therefore suggested that you make an endeavor to locate [REDACTED] and through him obtain any information possible concerning the identity of Daniel Stern. If Stern is located, it is suggested that inquiry be made into his early and that the status of his citizenship be determined.

Very truly yours,

J. M. FLITZ,
Special Agent in Charge.

TGM:JEM
62-2400
CC: Bureau
[REDACTED]

65-53615-X8	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUN 3 1933	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
Div. One	422 JEM
Div. Four	

April 21, 1933.

To the German Embassy,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

Permit me to call your attention to the following. Having overheard a conversation between several Jews in New York, I learned that there is a movement on foot to assassinate Chancellor Adolf Hitler and that a young American Jew has already been selected to commit this murder. The Jews present were joyfully enthused over this plan.

I communicate this to you in order that if possible any such act might be prevented.

With full esteem,

(signed) [REDACTED]

TRANSLATION.

CAALC

62-25760-11

August 16, 1933.

RECORDED

65-5615-78

AUG 17 1933

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL MALLOY.

In the case entitled DANIEL STERN, Threat to
Assassinate German Chancellor Adolf Hitler,
there are transmitted herewith copies of the following
reports:

Special Agent

Office

Date

[REDACTED] New York City

8-10-33.

Two copies of the above report are transmitted, one for
transmittal to the Department of State if desired.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Incl. # 663204

53001 24 1933

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

N. Y. FILE NO. 62-3303

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK CITY	DATE WHEN MADE: 8/10/33	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7/16-22/33	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE: [REDACTED]			CHARACTER OF CASE: THREAT TO ASSASSINATE GERMAN CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED] not listed in the telephone or city directories. Also unknown to Postal authorities of the Highbridge Post Office Station. [REDACTED] unknown to [REDACTED] Police Dept.

R.U.C.

REFERENCE: Letter from Washington Field Office, dated June 2, 1933.

DETAILS:

At the Highbridge Post Office Station, Agent interviewed [REDACTED] and he advised that [REDACTED] failed to show any person living in his district who used the name of [REDACTED] of District of Columbia. New York City directories and telephone directories fail to show any person named [REDACTED].

Agent interviewed [REDACTED] of the [REDACTED] Police Department, and he advised that his records showed one [REDACTED] who was formerly a member of the Trade Executive Board of the [REDACTED] City, and has, as far as he knows, no given name. [REDACTED] further advised that it was his opinion that this person would not have warned the German Embassy if he had known of a plot to assassinate the German Chancellor, as he is a Jew. He further advised that his office did not have any further record of Portugal, except the one mentioned above, and that he was unknown to any of the members of his squad.

[REDACTED] is not now connected with the [REDACTED] and his whereabouts is unknown.
REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: (3) Bureau	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE 65-53615-X8	RECORDED AND INDEXED: AUG 14 1933 CHECKED OFF: AUG 17 1933
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 2 Wash. Field 2 New York		BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: [REDACTED]

U. S.
Department of Investigation,
311 Hurley-Wright Building,
Washington, D. C.

POSTAL

AUGUST 14 1933

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
619 FEDERAL BUILDING
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA

RE: DANIEL MATHIAS MISCELLANEOUS INTERVIEW [REDACTED] ENGINEER

OF MICHIGAN [REDACTED] JACKSON ARIZONA FOR DETAILS OF CONVERSATION

ALLEGEDLY OVER HEARD BY HIM CONCERNING REPORTED ATTEMPT ASSASSINATE

CHANCELOER HITLER. SUBMIT REPORT IMMEDIATELY

STATION ACTING

TNS:ps

Time sent: 3:30 P.M.

cc- Bureau

File 62-2450

INDEXED

65-53615-X8	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
AUG 15 1933	
Div. One	FILE

311 Markey-Briske Building,
Washington, D. C.

August 14th
1933

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
619 Federal Building,
Los Angeles, California.

RE: DANIEL BERRY -
Threat to Assassinate German
Chancellor Adolf Hitler

Dear Sir:

Supplementing my wire of even date, there is transmitted herewith a copy of a translation of a letter written in German to the German Embassy, in Washington, D. C., by [redacted] who gives his address as [redacted] Phoenix, Arizona. This letter was mailed from Phoenix, Arizona on the 24th of April, this year.

I quote herewith a paragraph contained in a memorandum from Mr. Frank M. Parrish, Acting Head of the Criminal Division, of the Department, to the Director, dated March 31, 1933, in response to this matter:

"While it does not appear that the complaint falls within the provisions of any Federal Statute, in view of the request of the State Department will you please arrange to have the matter investigated."

As suggested by my wire, you should interview Colonel Steinmann for the details of the conversation which he overheard to ascertain the identity of the persons involved therein.

It is expected that a report will be received not later than August 21, 1933.

Very truly yours,

T. N. STAPLETON, Acting Special Agent in Charge

TNC:ps
Encl.
62-2460
cc-Director

65-53615-X8
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
RECORDED
INDEXED
FILE

[REDACTED]

The German Embassy was also in receipt of a letter dated April 21, 1933 written in German and signed by one [REDACTED] which was postmarked April 21, 1933 at New York City, in which this individual also alleges that he overheard a conversation between several Jews in New York concerning a movement on foot to assassinate Hitler and that a young American Jew had already been selected to commit the murder. The New York City Office was unable to locate [REDACTED] for further questioning.

In connection with this matter, I quote herewith a paragraph contained in a memorandum from Mr. Frank M. Parrish, Acting Head of the Criminal Division of the Department, to the Director dated March 31, 1933 with respect to the [REDACTED] matter:

"While it does not appear that the complaint falls within the provisions of any Federal Statute, in view of the request of the State Department, will you please arrange to have the matter investigated".

In the event that you are successful in locating [REDACTED] and the other individuals involved, it is suggested that inquiry be made into their sanity and that the status of their citizenship be determined. No further investigation is being conducted in this matter by this office and it will only be necessary for you to furnish necessary copies of reports to the Division for transmittal to the Department.

Very truly yours,

J. H. HANSON,
Acting Special Agent in Charge.

TW:JG:
62-2450
Encl.

CC:Division ✓

17A-

August 14, 1933

65-53615-X9
Aug 21 1963
Div. One
VWH

CAR:GWH
62-26769

August 15, 1933

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Hurley-Wright Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Please refer to the Division's letter of May 27th and your letter of June 2nd addressed to the New York Office, concerning the allegation that there is a plan to assassinate the German Chancellor, and advise the status of this case.

A copy of this letter is being forwarded to the New York Office and the Division desires that the matter be given immediate attention.

Very truly yours,

Director.

CC New York.

Adelp O'Brien

54 OCT 22 1933

65-53615-X10

AUG 16 1933 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
FILE	

U. S. Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

311 Hurley-Wright Building
Washington, D. C.

August 19th
1 9 3 3

Director,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

RE: DANIEL STERN -
Threat to Assassinate German
Chancellor Adolf Hitler.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of August 15th requesting to be advised of the status of the above case.

Attention is called to the reports of [redacted] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, dated 5-3-33, and [redacted] New York City, dated 8-10-33. You will note from the report of Agent [redacted] that investigation at Philadelphia failed to locate Daniel Stern, and the report of Agent [redacted] reflects that investigation at New York City failed to locate [redacted] who had written a letter to the German Embassy with reference to a conversation he had overheard of a movement on foot to assassinate Chancellor Hitler.

A review of the file in this office reflects that under letter of May 27th you forwarded to this office a letter which had been written by [redacted] Tucson, Arizona, to the German Embassy, which stated in effect that he had overheard a conversation wherein an attempt was to be made to take the life of Chancellor Hitler. This case at that time was assigned to Agent [redacted] of this office, who was shortly thereafter called away on special assignment.

It seems that no action was taken by this office at that time to have [redacted] interviewed. However, a telegram was sent from this office on August 14th to the Los Angeles office requesting an interview to be had with [redacted]

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AUG 21 1933

One

FILE

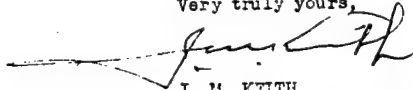
5400

- 2 -

instructions to submit a report immediately. This telegram was supplemented by a letter of even date.

This case has been reassigned and in the future will receive appropriate attention.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. M. Keith", with a long horizontal stroke extending to the left.

J. M. KEITH,
Special Agent in Charge

TJS:ps
62-2450

Los Angeles, California
August 13, 1933

Special Agent in Charge
Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Hurley-Wright Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: DANIEL X. STOR
Threat to Assassinate German
Chancellor Adolf Hitler
L. A. File 82-267

Upon receipt of your telegram of the 14th instant, relative to the above captioned matter, Special Agent [redacted] of this office, who was then at Phoenix, Arizona, was instructed to contact [redacted] and to obtain from him complete details of the conversation overheard by him concerning a purported attempt to assassinate Chancellor Hitler.

I quote herewith the telegraphic report received at this office from Special Agent [redacted]

[redacted] ADVISES THAT IN EARLY MAY THIS YEAR HE OVERHEARD TWO JEWS IN THE SANCARLOS HOTEL HERE (PHOENIX) NAMES UNREMEMBERED STATE THAT NEWYORKCITY JEWS WERE SENDING MAN TO GERMANY IN MAY ON NAMED GERMAN BOAT NOW UNREMEMBERED TO POISON OR SHOOT CHANCELLOR HITLER BETWEEN MAY AND SEPTEMBER THIS YEAR STOR [redacted] ADVISES HE IMMEDIATELY WROTE LETTER TO GERMAN EMBASSY WASHINGTON GIVING FULL DETAILS OF CONVERSATION OVERHEARD INCLUDING NAMES OF TALKERS AND BOAT ASSASSIN WAS TO EMBARK ON STOR [redacted] IS POLITICAL EXILE FROM MEXICO AND ITS CIVILIAN STOR INDICATION IS THAT HE IS STRONGLY ANTIJEWISH IN CONVICTION AND PROHIBITION"

Special Agent [redacted] is returning to this station on the morning of the 16th instant from a road trip, and at that time he will be instructed to prepare a detailed report of his interview with [redacted] which report will be transmitted to you airmail.

Very truly yours,

JIPD:AB

CC. Division

J. E. P. BURNHART
Special Agent in Charge

Enc. One

65-53615-X12

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

AUG 22 1933

433

CALLING

62-26760-14

RECORDED

65-53615-X12

August 25, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL MALLOY

Reference is made to your memorandum of August 21, 1933, and the statement of [REDACTED] regarding a purported plan to assassinate the German Chancellor, Adolph Hitler.

Special Agents of the Los Angeles Office of this Division interviewed [REDACTED], who advised that in the early part of May, this year, he overheard two Jews in the San Carlos Hotel at Phoenix, Arizona, whose names were not remembered, state that New York City Jews were sending a man to Germany in May in order to poison or shoot Chancellor Hitler, between May and September, 1933. [REDACTED] advised that he immediately wrote a letter to the German Embassy in Washington, giving complete details of the conversation overheard, including the names of the parties and the boat the assassin was to embark on. It appears that [REDACTED] is a political exile from Mexico and is a citizen of that country. It seems that he is strongly pro-Hitler and anti-Jewish in his conversation.

A detailed report of this interview is being forwarded from the Los Angeles Office and will be transmitted to you upon receipt. There appears to be no further action which may be taken.

Very truly yours,

Director.

53 OCT 4 1933

K
W
CASHG
8-26960

65-53415-Y12

August 30, 1933.

AUG 31 1933 MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT SOLICITOR GENERAL MACLEAN

There is transmitted herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] Los Angeles, California, dated August 21, 1933, in the case entitled BENJAMIN STERN, Threat to Assassinate German Chancellor Adolf Hitler, for transmittal to the Department of State, if desired. This is the matter about which Mr. Schoenfeld of the State Department inquired. He desires to transmit this information to the German Embassy as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Inclosure #660967.

mmc

58001

435

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

Washington

L. A. FILE NO.

62-987

REPORT MADE AT: Los Angeles	DATE WHEN MADE: 8-21-33	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 8/15-16-21/33	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE: DANIEL STEIN			CHARACTER OF CASE: THREAT TO ASSASSINATE GERMAN CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED] interviewed prior to receipt of reference letter. Advised that in May, 1933, in the San Carlos Hotel, Phoenix, Ariz., he overheard two Jews say HITLER was to be assassinated between May and September, 1933, by an Agent of New York City Jews. [REDACTED] stated he believed one of hotel's bellboys said one of talkers was a rabbi. Bellboys of the San Carlos Hotel have no recollection of conversation with [REDACTED]. Records of San Carlos Hotel do not list subject from April to June, 1933.

R. U. C.

REFERENCE:

Telegram and letter from the Washington Field Office, both dated August 14, 1933, and Los Angeles Office letter dated August 18, 1933.

DETAILS:

AT TUCSON, ARIZONA

It was learned at the Postoffice that [REDACTED] is now residing at Phoenix, Arizona.

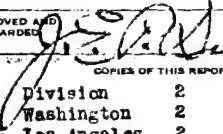
DETAILS:

AT PHOENIX, ARIZONA

[REDACTED] was interviewed on August 16, 1933. He advised that he is a mining engineer by profession, as well as a soldier, and that he had spent 25 years in Mexico in both capacities; that he had been a colonel in the Mexican Army when General Porfirio Diaz was in power. He stated that he is now a citizen of Mexico but a political exile in this country.

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

INDEXED

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: 	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	65-53615-113	RECORDED AND INDEXED 31 1933
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Division 2 Washington 2 Los Angeles 2		UNITED STATES AUG 30 1933 A.M. BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: [REDACTED]	CHECKED OFF AUG 31 1933 PACKETED

He advised that in May, 1933, he was in a room at the San Carlos Hotel visiting a friend and that when the latter left the room for a few minutes and he was left there alone he chanced to overhear a conversation in Yiddish in an adjoining room. The two men he overheard were speaking about conditions in Germany and Chancellor Hitler and the latter's antipathy for the Jews. One of the talkers told the other that Hitler would not last long; that a number of Jews in New York City were sending a man to Germany to assassinate Hitler. They named the German boat on which the assassin was leaving sometime in May, 1933. The assassination was to take place between May and September, 1933. Hitler was either to be poisoned or shot.

[redacted] said he then went down to the lobby of the hotel to observe the talkers as they went out. He said they were both Jews about 50 years old and quite stout. He could give no other description of them. He stated as they went out he asked one of the bellboys who they were and that he furnished him their names. It is [redacted] recollection that the bellboy told him one of the Jews was a rabbi but he was not certain that he was told so.

[redacted] said he immediately wrote a letter to the German Embassy in Washington, D. C., advising them of the conversation he overheard and that in that letter he furnished the names of the talkers and the name of the boat the assassin was to sail on. However, when Agent talked to [redacted] he was unable to recall any of those details. Since the name JACOB L. STERN was mentioned in the Division wire, [redacted] was asked if that were the name of one of the talkers. He said he did not remember and that he did not believe it was.

[redacted] was very reluctant to discuss this matter, saying that in his letter to the German Embassy he had requested it to never divulge his name. As Agent continued to talk with him he launched into a tirade against the Jews in this country, stating that it will have to take the same action against them within 10 years that Germany has taken.

He advised that he is attempting to patent and market an alloy of lead and copper to be used as bearings, but that the Jews in this country have prevented his financing of same.

With the assistance of [redacted] of the San Carlos Hotel, its register was searched from April to June, 1933, without finding any man by the name of STERN or STERN registered in. Agent casually contacted the hotel's bellboys. They all know [redacted] but could not recall ever having furnished him the names of any guests or their visitors.

[redacted] was interviewed prior to the receipt of the letter of reference and it is to be noted that his verbal statement conflicts considerably with the letter which he wrote to the German Embassy. No mention was made to Agent of Arthur Brisbane's newspaper columns. Neither was the name of the boat.

upon which the assassin was to embark to Germany mentioned in [REDACTED]
letter to the Embassy as he had verbally advised Agent.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
311 Hurley-Wright Building
Washington, D. C.

September 2, 1933.

The Director,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: ~~Daniel X~~ Wintern--Threat to Assassinate
German Chancellor, Adolph Hitler

With reference to the above-entitled matter, please be advised that all outstanding leads have been completed without any definite information having been obtained as to the identity of the individual who allegedly made a threat to assassinate Adolph Hitler.

Accordingly this case is being closed at the Washington Field Office subject to being re-opened in the event further information is received by the German chancellor.

Very truly yours,

Dwight Brantley
Dwight Brantley,
Acting Special Agent in Charge.

TGM:GEM
62-2450

SEP 6 1933

RECEIVED

65-53615-X14

SEP 5 1933

Unit 87

12/11

RECORDED

September 13, 1933

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Hurley-Wright Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

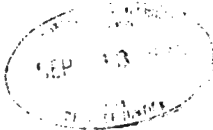
With further reference to the case of DANIEL STARR,
fugitive to assassinate German Chancellor, Adolph Hitler, there
are transmitted herewith copies of a memorandum from Assistant
Attorney General Pat Bailey and photostatic copies of the
enclosures therein. While this apparently has no connection
with Daniel Starr, the information is similar to that received
from [redacted] Phoenix, Arizona.

It is suggested that the Detroit office be furnished
with the information already obtained by your office, relative
to this matter.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. #675666



WWS
SEP 13 1933

311 Hurley-Wright Building,
Washington, D. C.
September 25, 1933.

65-53615-X76

ALL Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
625 Lafayette Building,
Detroit, Michigan.



Re: [redacted] turn,
Threat to Assassinate German
Chancellor, Adolf Hitler.

Dear Sir:

27 1933 AM

There are transmitted herewith, copies of a memorandum from Assistant Attorney General Pat Bailey and photostatic copies of enclosures therein for your attention at Detroit, Michigan. Although the matter contained in the attached memorandum apparently has no connection with the above entitled case, it is similar in nature to information previously received by the Washington Field Office and for that reason the Division has requested that your office be furnished the information now in the files of this office.

On March 25, 1933, the German Embassy received a letter postmarked at Philadelphia, Pa., March 24, 1933 from an individual signing his name as Daniel Stern, in which he advised that he had asked President Roosevelt to publicly renege with the German Government the outrages upon the Jews in Germany and to demand an immediate and complete end of this persecution. In the event that such a statement was not made, he notified the German Embassy that he intended to go to Germany to assassinate Hitler.

Investigation at Philadelphia failed to disclose the identity of the individual signing himself as Daniel Stern.

Subsequently an additional communication was received by the German Embassy from [redacted]

[redacted] Tucson, Arizona in which [redacted] states that he accidentally overheard a conversation in Yiddish in the San Carlos Hotel, Phoenix, Arizona which had to do with a purported plan to assassinate the German Chancellor. Subsequent investigation at Tucson, Arizona failed to disclose any further information concerning the identity of

the individuals holding this conversation.

The German Embassy was also in receipt of a letter dated April 21, 1933 written in German and signed by one [redacted] which was postmarked April 21, 1933 at New York City, in which this individual also alleges that he overheard a conversation between several Jews in New York concerning a movement on foot to assassinate Hitler and that a young American Jew had already been selected to commit the murder. The New York City Office was unable to locate [redacted] for further questioning.

In connection with this matter, I quote herewith a paragraph contained in a memorandum from Mr. Frank M. Parrish, Acting Head of the Criminal Division of the Department, to the Director dated March 31, 1933 with respect to the Daniel Stern matters:

"While it does not appear that the complaint falls within the provisions of any Federal Statute, in view of the request of the State Department, will you please arrange to have the matter investigated".

In the event that you are successful in locating [redacted] and the other individuals involved, it is suggested that inquiry be made into their sanity and that the status of their citizenship be determined. No further investigation is being conducted in this matter by this office and it will only be necessary for you to furnish necessary copies of reports to the Division for transmittal to the Department.

Very truly yours,

J. H. HANCOCK,
Acting Special Agent in Charge.

TOM:JGM

62-2450

Encl.

CC:Division ✓

442

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

625 Lafayette Building,
Detroit, Michigan.

October 5, 1933.



100-712240

Director,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

OCT 24 1933

Re

Threat to Assassinate German
Chancellor, Adolph Hitler.

Dear Sir:-

Referring to the letter from the Washington Field Office, dated September 25, 1933, in the above entitled matter, please be advised that Special Agent [redacted] interviewed [redacted] who is presently residing at [redacted] Detroit, Mich. [redacted] advised that he had absolutely no information whatever regarding a plot or movement to assassinate the German Chancellor, and that he at no time made any statements regarding this matter. He further stated that the only place he had heard any conversation regarding the German Chancellor was in the office of [redacted] during August 1933; that at this time while [redacted] was working on his teeth, the [redacted] stated that he had previously used German drills or burrs but that since Chancellor Hitler had been persecuting the Jews he along with numerous other [redacted] in the building, had boycotted all German made products. [redacted] made no replies to these remarks.

It is to be noted that [redacted] is a young Jewish boy, 19 years of age, and has the appearance of a clean living and moral individual. He graduated from high school in June 1932 and is presently employed as a clerk by the [redacted]

[redacted] was also interviewed by [redacted] who apprised that during August, 1933, while he was doing [redacted] work for [redacted] he remarked that he was using German drills, to which [redacted] replied that he did not wish any German products used on him and some one "should bump Hitler off." [redacted] further advised that this statement was not made in a savage way and that he is of the opinion that [redacted] is not the

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100-712240
JMS
443

type of an individual who would be involved in such a plot. [REDACTED] stated that he is 55 years of age, was born and raised in the state of Michigan, and it was also noted that he is quite hard of hearing and is more or less of the gossiping type.

Very truly yours,



WM. LARSON,
Special Agent in Charge

DLN-ICM
62-698

RECORDED

OCT 24 1933

October 23, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. FRANK M. PARRISH,
ACTING HEAD OF THE CRIMINAL DIVISION.

Reference is made to memorandum dated September 6, 1933, from former Assistant Attorney General Pat Malloy, Department File No. 235254, transmitting a photostatic copy of a translation of a note of August 24th from the German Ambassador, together with its inclosure, regarding a purported plan to assassinate the German Chancellor.

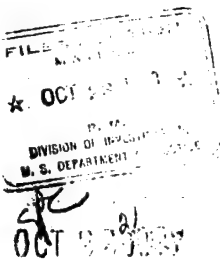
In connection with this matter, there is transmitted herewith a copy of a letter from the Special Agent in Charge of the Detroit Office of this Division, dated October 5, 1933.

In the absence of a request from you, no further investigation will be conducted by this Division.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Inclosure No. 670654.



U. S. Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

311 Hurley-Wright Building,
Washington, D. C.

October 21, 1933.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington

Director,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

At 3:15 P.M., October 20th [redacted] of the local police department called me on the phone and informed me that two weeks ago at Chicago a man giving the name of [redacted] had reported to the General Consul, of the German Embassy, stationed at Chicago, alleged plans whereby American Jews would send to Germany an emissary to assassinate Hitler. [redacted] wanted \$1,000 for the information. He also demanded the payment of an additional \$1,000.00 after verification.

He recently left Chicago and today arrived in Washington for the purpose of conference with the German Ambassador. The German Embassy got in touch with the State Department, which asked the Police Department to render the German Embassy here appropriate assistance. The second secretary to the Ambassador asked [redacted] of the local Police Department, to not only shadow this man around Washington, but to follow him to Chicago and vicinity for the purpose of determining his connections. [redacted] and [redacted] told me that they, of course, could not leave the District of Columbia and wanted to know whether we would be willing to take up the surveillance at the Union Station upon departure of this individual for Chicago.

After a conference with Assistant Director Nathan, I informed [redacted] in the absence of [redacted] that it would not be proper for us to undertake this assignment unless a formal request to do so were forwarded from the Secretary of State to the Attorney General.

RECORDED Very truly yours,

J. M. KEITH,
Special Agent in Charge

W. L. NATHAN

FILE

JMK:pa

446

RGK:LL
62-26760

62-26760-15-X17

November 15, 1933.

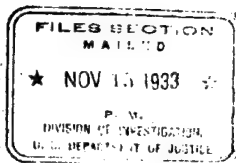
MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL KEENAN.

Receipt is acknowledged of your memorandum dated November 10, 1933, transmitting a translation of a note received by the Secretary of State from the German Ambassador with regard to statements made by a certain [redacted] of Chicago, Illinois, relative to a purported conspiracy to assassinate the German Chancellor.

I have instructed the Washington Field Office of this Division to make appropriate investigation in this matter, and you will be furnished with a copy of the report outlining the results of such investigation, upon completion of same.

Very truly yours,

Director.



54001

447



311 Hurley-Wright Building,
Washington, D. C.

November 29, 1937.

DEC 21 1937

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
1900 Bankers' Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with instructions from the Division, there are transmitted herewith copies of a memorandum from Assistant Attorney General Joseph S. Ruggan dated November 10, 1937, and copies of the enclosures mentioned therein, together with copies of the letter from this office dated October 21, 1937, to the Division and letter from the Division to this office dated November 16, 1937, relative to [redacted] of Chicago, Illinois, who furnished information to the German Consul of the German Embassy stationed at Chicago relative to alleged plans whereby American Jews would come to Germany on condition to associate Chancellor Hitler, etc. said information he wanted \$1,000, and also stated that payment of additional \$1,000 should be made after verification.

It is requested that the Chicago office conduct the necessary additional investigation relative to this matter.

Very truly yours,

L. A. Oliver,
Acting Special Agent in Charge.

CAW:OTW
62-2480
Encl.

cc Division

65-53613-

RECORDED - NOV 30 1937

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

448

TGK:LL
62-26760

November 16, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Hurley-Wright Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

With further refer- ence to the case of PAUL
KIMBALL, Threat to Assassinate German Chancellor, Adolph
Hitler, there are transmitted herewith copies of a memo-
randum from Assistant Attorney General Joseph B. Keenan,
dated November 10, 1933, and copies of the inclosure men-
tioned therein.

While the statements made by [redacted] of
Chicago, Illinois, have no direct connection with Daniel
Stern, the information is similar to that previously re-
ceived concerning this individual.

The information contained in the memorandum of
the Assistant Attorney General, is apparently identical
with that contained in your letter dated October 21, 1933,
transmitting to the Division information previously re-
ceived from [redacted] of the [redacted]
[redacted] concerning Mr. Kimball.

It is suggested that the Chicago Office be fur-
nished with the information already obtained by your office,
relative to this matter, with the request that the necessary
additional investigation be performed.

Very truly yours,

Director.

NOV 16 1933
Inclosure No. 679302

P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

65-53615-X 20

NOV 17 1933

FILE

449

W
TNS:RCL

December 11, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
1900 Bankers' Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

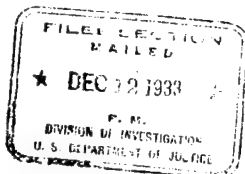
Dear Sir:

Reference is made to a letter directed to
your Office from the Washington Field Office dated
November 29, 1933 relative to alleged plans to assassi-
nate Chancellor Hitler.

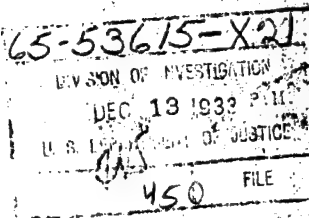
You are requested to immediately conduct
the necessary investigation.

Very truly yours,

Director.



RECORDED



5400

DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

August 20, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

RE: ADOLF HITLER

Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Boehm
Miss Gandy

Respectfully,

F. L. Welch

FOR DEFENSE



BUY
UNITED
STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND STAMPS

21

1943

65-53615-X

AUG 24 1943

6049

2

10/20/43

451

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York 7, New York

SLD:VW
65-4309

April 28, 1944

Director, FBI

Dear Sir:

The District Intelligence Office, Third Naval District, has given me what purports to be a copy of the birth certificate of Adolph Hitler. I am enclosing a photostatic copy of this certificate, which is reportedly reproduced from the original in the parish offices of Braunau-on-the-Inn on September 7, 1933. According to a representative of the District Intelligence Office this document records the fact that in the city and parish of Braunau-on-the-Inn, diocese of Linz, in the country of upper Austria, there was born on the 20th day of April, 1889, one Adolph Hitler, son of Alois Hitler, Imperial Customs Official, and Klara Pail of Spittal, lower Austria; and on the 22nd day of April, 1889, Adolph Hitler was baptised according to the Roman Catholic rites. Johann and Johanna Pienk, Vienna III, Lowingasse 28, served as baptismal sponsors.

The above is being submitted to you for your information and as of possible interest.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy
E. E. CONROY
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure



RECORDED
&
INDEXED

65-53615-X2	
10	MAY 1 1944

W. H. K.
452



Der FÜHRER am Hintersee (Berchtesgaden)

RECEIVED
AUG 16 1944
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D. C.

Dear Sirs:

Please investigate, if
possible without delay.

Adolph Hitler, leaving
Germany, possibly by submarine
for sanctuary in Argentina
S. A.

Very truly,
J. Edgar Hoover
AUG 16 1944

Frederick Bureau of Printing-
Washington D.C.,





Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

September 4, 1944

CAG:POS

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

E. A. Tamm
Re: Possible Flight of Adolph Hitler to Argentina

Many political observers have expressed the opinion that Adolph Hitler may seek refuge in Argentina after the collapse of Germany.

Political ramifications lend credence to this possibility when it is recalled that the duly appointed Argentine Consul, Hellmuth, ostensibly assigned to a Consular post in Spain, had plans which included clandestine meetings with Hitler and Himmler for the arranging of importing arms and technicians into Argentina. Hellmuth, intercepted by the British at Trinidad, never completed his mission.

Argentina remains a mysterious maze of questionable characters. [redacted] who will be recalled for her notorious affair with the German diplomatic representative in New York, is presently residing in Buenos Aires. [redacted], former Austrian munitions king and ex-husband of [redacted] recently converted his bicycle factories into an Argentine plant for the manufacturing of munitions. Arnulfo Arias, pro-Axis ousted President of Costa Rica, conducts a long range political campaign from Buenos Aires. [redacted] well known as the sweetheart of the American industrialist Vivian Williams, still claims to be in Argentina as the post-war planner for the German cartel Metallgesellschaft.

A large wealthy German colony in Argentina affords tremendous possibilities for the providing of a refuge for Hitler and his henchmen. One of the members, Count Luxburg, has been mentioned as operating a ranch which would serve in providing a haven.

By the very nature of any plans formulated for the abandoning of Germany in its collapse, it is virtually impossible to substantiate any allegations with regard to Argentina's serving the Nazis after defeat; however some significance may be attached to the fact that Argentina remains silent despite all the accusations that she will serve as a terminus for Hitler after a non-stop flight of 7,376 miles from Berlin to Buenos Aires in an especially constructed plane or as a passenger in a long range submarine.

This matter continues to be the subject of a coordinated investigation by the Bureau representatives throughout the world. Information developed to date has, of course, been furnished to other interested governmental agencies.



58 SEP 16 1944

Respectfully, *16-53815*

D. M. Ladd

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

EX - 72

HWC:WMJ

June 18, 1945

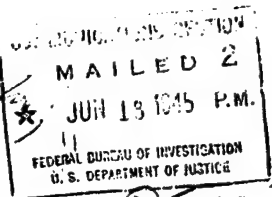
I have received your letter of June 11, 1945, and want to thank you for your interest and courtesy in writing to this Bureau.

In the event you receive additional information which you believe to be of interest to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, I want you to feel free to communicate with the Special Agent in Charge of our New Haven Field Division which is located at 510 The Trust Company Building, New Haven 10, Connecticut.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____



74 JUL 2 1945

457

13 Bristol 10-11-1945

Dear Mr Hoover

act file
6/11/45
HWC

I like to give you all the information I know about Hitler (Eldolf). He goes from Germany to Argentina in submarine with 3 other men to Argentina when he gets to the border. He destroys the 3 men that navigate the sub and he put a time bomb in the sub and blow it to the bottom and get to the border by plane that was waiting for him. He has his face all fix up or lift up he don't look the same. And he give his name as Fritz Muller. That all I know about him. I don't know Argentina more than I know. But I have that told to Mr. [redacted] in a operational meeting. If that will help I would like

65-53615-2X

File 50pl

I trust very much that he gave his medicine
what he deserved.

Hoping that I put you in the right track
to find him

Very Truly yours

[REDACTED]

RECEIVED
SEP 2 1900
U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

ultimately into the German National Socialist party, the organization forged by Hitler as instrument for the achievement of power.

Among the men Hitler met when he joined the German Labor party was Dietrich Eckhart, a journalist, to whom he obtained the basic principles of the ideology later used by the Nazis. Eckhart died in 1923. Others whom Hitler met as members of the German Labor party were Rudolf Hess, who later became Deputy Fuehrer, and who was named successor to Hitler in the line of succession to same power upon the outbreak of hostilities with Poland in 1939. Alfred Rosenberg, another of those who subsequently played a major role in the Nazi regime as minister and theoretician. Hess to Hitler in 1934, presumption of "treason," and released him after a year of imprisonment. There were only a few other German party members, but Hitler had half a dozen other men who led the party. They shared the secret of the party of our time. The forces of eloquence, power, and daring of Hitler, and ahead in the movement led by the little band. He about making speeches, being the wrongs done to Germany, appealing to audiences and giving them with the promise of

the task of building his movement. Believing the mission of national and social regeneration was to be realized by what he called a vigorous minority, a desperate elite, he gathered around him a group of intellectuals, officers, former officers, penurious students and ambitious youths without prospects in the Germany of that time.

All these were in the main men of humble origin who had gone through the war and found themselves socially shocked when it was over. Like Hitler, they were ready for anything. They had nothing to lose and felt they had everything to gain if only they could grasp the instruments of power. Like Hitler, they were impelled in their thoughts and actions by a superiority complex, the satisfaction of which became the compelling ambition of their being. Like Hitler, they identified the regeneration of Germany with the realization of their dream.

They declared war on the republic, on the Versailles Treaty, on the Communists, whose methods of professional revolutionists, of propaganda and of force, they made their own. As Goebbels, who was to become Hitler's Minister of Propaganda and Enlightenment, explained it in later years, "Propaganda should not be decent—it should be effective," and "We fight with Marxist methods, but we shall do things better than the Marxists."

Munich Beer-Cellar Putsch of 1923 Failed; Imprisoned for Treason, He Is Soon Freed

Line with this conception was a distinct class element in the organization Hitler set up in those early years of his activity. The officers and leaders were in the rank of major and captain. Army generals, active and retired, regarded him with suspicion because of his lowly origin and dramatic appeals to the middle class. They joined him openly after he had made an impression and showed that his chance of success were not to be minimized.

It was this distinction that was nearly responsible for the failure of Hitler's first "Putzch" on Nov. 8 and 9, 1923, in Munich, known as "the beer-cellar Putsch." Believing his "Tap" had arrived, Hitler forced his way into an assembly of high-ranking Bavarian officials, Ministers of Government, officials and politicians in the hall of the Munich City Hall on the evening of Nov. 8 and, snatching a revolver, fired a shot into the air, announcing that his revolution had begun. He called for march on Berlin and pleaded for those present to give him their blessing. They were taken back by this sudden move, for they had pretended to engage Hitler they knew that the action was not ripe and made him promise that he would do nothing reckless and would use violence that might lead to his own positions.

There was a violation of his promise as they were outside. The opportunities were not there, who was not there, and with

agreement, the Bavarian militarists and reactionaries, headed by von Kahr, Minister-President, and General von Lossow, Chief of the Bavarian Army, pretended to give their assent. The army and State officials returned to their offices and promptly proclaimed Hitler a traitor to the State.

There followed a skirmish next day in the center of the city between several thousand of Hitler's followers and the police, backed by Lossow's troops. Hitler was leading his men, waving his revolver, with Ludendorff beside him. Confident that the police would not fire upon seeing Ludendorff, Hitler marched on. But the police fired nevertheless. The thousands of Nazis scattered in all directions, with Ludendorff alone marching forward defiantly. He was arrested. Goering, who was also in the van, was wounded, but escaped. He later fled the country. Hitler fell to the ground.

Testimony at the trial that followed the affair was almost unanimous that Hitler was the first man to get up and run for cover. He dashed toward his automobile and fled. He was caught, however, and tried for treason. The sentence was five years imprisonment in a fortress. He served only a few months and was paroled, returning to political activity.

Rebuilt Power After Defeat

After the fiasco of the Munich "Putzch" it seemed as if Hitler's cause was irretrievably lost. Throughout the country he was the butt of ridicule. The Government and its supporters felt he could no longer be a danger and that there was no use making a

force the extension of his plans on the right and on the left. The armies of Hitlerism and Communism grew to proportions that made it increasingly difficult for the democratic republic to function. While professing uncompromising hostility to each other, the extreme Red and Brown elements cooperated in the Reichstag, the Prussian Diet and other provincial Legislatures in undermining the power and stability of republican institutions. In 1932 the Hitlerites and Communists worked together in staging a great transportation strike in Berlin.

After his electoral victory of 1933 Hitler moved to consolidate his position with the Reichswehr. Appearing as a witness at a trial of three Reichswehr officers for furthering a fascist plot to overthrow Hitler, he made a famous declaration in which he flattered the army and promised that when his party attained power the "November criminals," those who made the German revolution and set up the Weimar Republic, would be exterminated, and that "heads would roll." In his testimony Hitler paid tribute to monarchist Germany, thus lulling the monarchists and their army generals into the belief that he planned to restore the old imperial order.

Meanwhile the government of Chancellor Heinrich Brüning, a Centrist leader, was fighting desperately to stem the tide of economic and political revolution. For many months Brüning was ruling by decree based upon emergency laws hastily passed by the Reichstag. Social services were

the spring of 1932, in what campaign he intensified his agitation against the republic, the Versailles Treaty and the Government's financial policy.

The whole world saw in the campaign a life-and-death struggle between the Nazis and the republic. Indeed, it was Hindenburg running for a third term, emerging victorious, with 19,000,000 votes against 13,000,000 for Hitler. At the same time, however, Hitler registered his greatest electoral triumph from the point of view of votes received. From then on was, indeed, a power not to be ignored.

The Brüning Cabinet fell shortly after the Presidential election and in the consequent Reichstag elections of July 31, 1932, the Nazis increased the number of their seats to 229, becoming the largest single political party. Twice before the end of the year Hitler demanded the Chancellorship, a each time Hindenburg refused. Hindenburg offered him a Cabinet post in a reconstructed Government, but that was not enough for him. He was biding his time for a final blow at the republic. "I Chancellorship or nothing!" he demanded.

With the Reichstag unable to form a new Government because of the multiplicity of warring parties and the impossibility of agreeing a coalition, it was again dissolved and new elections called for Nov. 6, 1932. In that election the Hitlerites lost 2,000,000 votes, as it appeared as if the Nazi tide was receding.

Chancellorship Won by Series of Intrigues Reichstag Fire Precedes Election Victory

What followed was a series of intrigues behind the scenes that ultimately landed Hitler in the Chancellorship. Brüning resigned and Franz von Papen, a Catholic and a diplomat remembered in the United States for his espionage and sabotage work during the First World War, was appointed in his place. Von Papen's administration was known as "the Cabinet of Monarchs." It had no basis of support in the Reichstag or in the population and was obviously a stop-gap.

General von Schleicher, army chief, fearing a union of the Hitlerites and Communists, against whom the army would be unable to stand, forced von Papen's resignation and himself assumed the Chancellorship. Von Schleicher's was "the second Cabinet of Monarchs." Powerful elements in the army and around von Papen, bent on helping Hitler to the Chancellorship, refused to support von Schleicher, however, who thereupon demanded another dissolution of the Reichstag and a general election. Hindenburg refused, and on the advice of his son, Oskar, and General von Blomberg, who subsequently became Minister of War in Hitler's government, called Hitler to Schleicher's place. This was on Jan. 30, 1933. Hitler's goal was attained.

Upon calling Hitler to the Chancellorship, Hindenburg instructed him to form a coalition Government with other parties of the right. He was to observe the Constitution and rule only with the consent of the Reichstag. Hitler

accepted these terms, with the proviso that now Reichstag elections were to be called so he might more seek the approval of the electorate. Hindenburg was pleased this ostensible desire of Hitler seek the support of the major in fact, he was delighted.

The Reichstag was dissolved in the campaign that ensued. Nazis unleashed a flood of propaganda disclaiming anything that had gone before. With the machine of Government in their hands in command of the National Treaty, with the prestige of authority behind them, the Nazis were to terrorize the electorate and cripple the campaign activities other parties as to command advantage.

In vain did the Nationalists, headed by Hugenberg, who snatched what was coming, object to dissolution of the Reichstag and calling of a new election. They helped Hitler to power, they saw themselves completely maneuvered by the Nazi chiefs.

The Burning of the Reichstag

One of the most shocking events in the history of the Nazi regime occurred on the evening of Feb. 27, 1933, a week before the election. On that evening the Reichstag building suddenly went up in flames and the building was destroyed. The cause of the fire was of incendiary origin, to great deal of inflammable material was used to start the conflagration. Hitler announced that

Continued on Page 460

to power that the churches themselves at war with Hitler and his regime when they discovered that what he aimed at was no less than the substitution of a pagan German god for Christ.

Some brave representatives of the churches defied Hitler when all others had been broken. Of these Pastor Niemöller was pre-eminent. In his prison cell Niemöller became the symbol of Christianity struggling to maintain its truth and identity against the Nazi State.

Mass Unrest His Springboard

The social, political and economic conditions, as they developed in post-war Germany, smoldering painfully under humiliation and defeat and struggling for nearly fifteen years with internal disension and mass unemployment, supplied the springboard for Hitler's leap to power in 1933. Having become disappointed in all other parties, a sufficient number of Germans had accepted the Nazis when the latter, by means of force and propaganda ingeniously directed by Hitler, had maneuvered themselves into a position from which they could strike for seizure of the Government.

But an understanding of Hitler's conduct both before and after his advent to power has been sought by students of the man in study of his youth and family history.

One of the most striking contradictions was the discrepancy between the magnatism he exercised over millions and the unprepossessing appearance of this champion of Aryan race purity. Professor Max von Gruber, noted German authority on the hygiene, gave the following description of Hitler when he met him for the first time at a political trial in a German court in 1923:

"Face and head, bad—mongrel. Low, receding forehead, unhand-some nose, broad cheekbones, small eyes, dark hair. Expression of the face not that of one commanding full self-control, but of one instantly excited. At the end—the expression of happy complacency."

Many who watched Hitler from the time when he first made his appearance on the political scene noticed his megalomania, his gambler's readiness to take risks, his habit of wild exaggeration and inability to grasp the full implications of things he said and did. It was this failure to measure the significance of his words and deeds that was considered responsible for the coolness he displayed at critical moments after violent outbursts of thought and temper, although on occasions he was reported to fall into tears and hysterics.

Propaganda a Basic Weapon

At the same time, however, he possessed an uncanny shrewdness in his estimate of the conduct and psychology of masses and individuals, and developed to a fine degree the art of swaying their emotions. The success he achieved in this field enhanced his contempt for the people, whom he called a "flock of sheep and blockheads," a "mixture of stupidity and cowardice." He was convinced that well-directed propaganda by a determined minority, backed by force at the strategic moment, constituted a sure road to victory.

"By sincere and constant appli-

cence as a paradise," he wrote in "Mein Kampf."

His contempt for the people and his unbounded capacity for hatred, which found expression in his merciless treatment of opponents and persecution of the Jews, according to psychologists who have studied the man's career closely, emanated in Hitler from the poverty, loneliness and frustrations of his youth.

Hitler was born in an inn at Braunau, Austria, close to the German frontier, April 20, 1889. His father was Alois Schickelgruber, the illegitimate son of Alois Hitler. The future Fuehrer's parent was originally a peasant, but later entered the Austrian customs service. He was married three times, his third wife, who was also his niece and ward, being twenty years younger than her husband. She was the future dictator's mother.

Seven children were born of the three marriages contracted by Hitler's father, who died of pulmonary hemorrhage at the age of 66. His three wives died of weak chests. Two of Hitler's brothers and a sister died in childhood. A niece of the Fuehrer committed suicide. A half-brother had no progeny. The German dictator himself never married. At the age of 16 he suffered from lung trouble. On his mother's side there were several occurrences in the family. In general, the family showed definite tendencies to illness and mental instability.

German Adherent From Youth

Unlike his father, who was a fervent supporter of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and wanted his son to follow him in the Government service, Adolf Hitler was from early youth a strong adherent of Germany. He was convinced that it was the historic mission of the Germans to rule the Austrians and the complex of races inhabiting Franz Josef's land.

Hitler had no love for his father and resented his insistence that he prepare himself for the Government service. Not venturing to defy his father openly, he adopted a policy of passive resistance by sliding away his time at school. At the age of 14, after his father's death, Hitler went to live with his mother at Linz. There he stayed until he was 19, pampered by his mother, who catered to his habit of idling.

Upon her death he found himself alone and friendless, without any means of earning a living and quite unprepared for the battle of life. He had been a failure at school and was unable to pass examinations. While his parents were still alive Hitler had gone for a short time to Munich, where he had taken some courses in drawing. With his mother's passing he took himself to Vienna, where he applied for admission to the Academy of Arts. He thought of becoming an architect. The few drawings he presented to the director were so mediocre, however, that his application was denied for lack of qualification.

From 1909 to the outbreak of the First World War, Hitler led a wretched existence. For a while he lived in a Vienna "flophouse," among beggars and vagabonds. He spent nights on park benches, harassed by the police. He was an outcast among outcasts, eating at a monastery soup kitchen. This

period of poverty and isolation. He went through a mental crisis. And it was then who would build that master-class and lead it! In addition to dividing mankind into

inferior and superior races, it also into inferior human beings. It in his classification as man.

Destiny of German Rule Long His His Anti-Semitism Built on Idea of

Long before he had dreamed of achieving power he had developed the principles that nations were destined to hate, oppose and destroy one another; that the law of history was the struggle for survival between peoples; that the Germans were chosen by destiny to rule over others, and that the great mass of the people were mediocre, immersed in a low materialism and destined to be dominated by a higher social type. The Jews he regarded as particularly inferior and a danger to all other peoples.

These, it may be said, were the only principles to which Hitler remained true, for he violated the basic principle of the Nazi economic and social program, threw overboard the principle, so often proclaimed by him as Nazi party leader and Fuehrer, that what he desired was the union of all Germans and not the incorporation of other races in the Reich, and abandoned, temporarily, as a tactical maneuver, his repeatedly proclaimed unalterable opposition to bolshevism with which he consummated a treaty of non-aggression in the midst of the Polish crisis of August, 1939.

Hitler left Vienna in 1913 for Munich, where he supported himself by odd jobs as a painter and barely managed to earn his keep. He shared a room with a Viennese engineer, but had no real friends and no contacts with women. Those who came in contact with him were struck by his passion for politics and political wrangles. He drifted, unable to find regular employment, of the kind he had hoped to earn his keep. Hitler himself disclosed later his father's prediction that no good would ever come of his son. He was poor, miserable and hopeless.

War Came as a Deliverance

Then came the war. It lifted Hitler from obscurity into a state of exaltation.

"To me those hours were like a deliverance," Hitler wrote of the outbreak of the war in "Mein Kampf." "I am not ashamed to say that, overcome by a storm of enthusiasm, I fell on my knees and thanked Heaven from an overflowing heart."

A year before, in Salzburg, the Austrian doctors had rejected him for military service because of

physical weakness. He feared for the German when accepted, felt power and of great thing. At the front, where he was a dispatch carrier, he was recognized by his comrades, and he was with the Iron Cross.

Regarded as an ace comrade, he replied, "I will hear much of me." Because his superiors recognized him seriously he was beyond the rank of last in his gas and then he found him in a Passau, Pomerania with pain the collapse man Empire. His hour struck, but, enraged at the revolution and the Kaiser and von Hindenburg both failed to suppress the he felt that his day of his confidence in him great as his sense of

After the war Hitler turned to civilian life. Officially demobilized, in the service of the Reichswehr, he was in the Reichswehr and he dreamed of revenge to the illegal groups outside the Reichswehr and the overthrow of the public and planning the resurgence of the Reichswehr and former attached themselves to a spiratory "free corporations formed for political and the spreading of

Some of these helped stage revolts against the Government notable of which a nationalist Kampfbund 1920, when the captured Berlin, but was to yield by a general claimed by the Ebert. These "free corps" were financed by nationalists, who likewise determined the Government toward the allied Military Command in Germany, armed, in accordance with provisions of the Versailles

A Spy for Conspirators Against Joined 'German Labor Party' Ban

Hitler acted as an intelligence officer or spy for these "free corps" bands. He established relations with influential military circles both inside and outside the Reichswehr. When the latter supported the Communist regime in Bavaria in 1919, Hitler furnished information that led to the overthrow of the Communist and Socialist. The activities of the military intelligence led among other

publican leaders, no of Erzberger. In 1919 Hitler the task of keep little band calling man Labor party this group and thereafter by several officers and former Ernst Rohm, at the head of the staff Government of Bavaria

Hitler Fought Way to Power Unique in Modern History

Bent Most of Europe to His Will by Manipulating Chaos That Was Aftermath of the First World War

Adolf Hitler, one-time Austrian vagabond who rose to be the dictator of Germany, "augments of the Reich" and the scourge of Europe, was, like Lenin and Mussolini, a product of the First World War. The same general circumstances, born of the titanic conflict, that carried Lenin, a bookish professional revolutionist, to the pinnacle of power in the Empire of the Caesars and cleared the road to mastery for Mussolini in the Rome of the Caesars also paved the way for Hitler's domination in the former mighty Germany of the Hohenzollerns.

Like Lenin and Mussolini, Hitler came out of the blood and chaos of 1914-18, but of the three he was the strangest phenomenon. Lenin, while not known to the general public, had for many years before the Russian Revolution occupied a prominent place as leader and theoretician of the Bolshevik party. Mussolini was a widely known Socialist editor, orator and politician before making his bid for power. Hitler was nothing, and from nothing he became everything to most Germans.

Lenin dreamed of world revolution. Mussolini thundered of the coming world victory of fascism. Hitler actually challenged the earth to combat by unleashing another war of nations. Emerging from the field in 1918 as an obscure lance corporal, he led Germany twenty-one years later as supreme Fuehrer and War Lord.

Subdued Many Nations

Before the climax of a career unparalleled in history, he subdued nine nations, defied successfully and humiliated the greatest powers of Europe, and created a social and economic system founded upon the complete subjection of scores of millions to his will in all basic features of social, political, economic and cultural life. Sixty-five million Germans yielded to the blandishments and magnetism of this slender man of medium height, with little black mustache and shock of dark hair, whose fervor and demagoguery swept everything before him with outstretched arms as the savior and regenerator of the Fatherland.

Austria, with 7,000,000 inhabitants, succumbed helplessly to his invasion. More than 2,000,000 Germans in the Sudeten country were added to his domain when he threatened to invade Czechoslovakia, and 10,000,000 Czechs and Slovaks were tied to his chariot wheel, their nation stripped of its defender, their State destroyed,

while all of Central Europe trembled before what appeared to be the irresistible advance of the goose-stepping Nazi hordes of his adopted country.

For more than six years after his advent to power in January, 1933, there seemed to be no one who would dare to challenge Hitler's progress from victory to victory until he met resistance from Poland, backed by the Anglo-French alliance.

Shortly after his dismemberment and subjugation of Czechoslovakia Hitler was reported to have said, "My time is short." His blow against Poland and challenge to France and England less than a year later were taken as indications that he had determined deliberately to stake all he had achieved and all that he still yearned for—domination of Europe—upon one card, war, sensing, perhaps, that time was against him, that he had unleashed forces of hatred and opposition throughout the world that might eventually destroy him.

Series of Broken Promises

Those who had hoped that success at home and extension of his power abroad would make him more circumspect and reluctant to pursue the program of conquest he had outlined for himself in "Mein Kampf" and in his speeches had abandoned that hope when, in violation of his promise to respect the integrity of Czechoslovakia after Munich, he marched on Prague and reduced that nation to a German protectorate.

It was not the first promise he had broken. His whole course at home and abroad had been marked by broken promises and he did not hesitate to massacre many of his own closest adherents, as he did in the purge of June, 1934, when he personally directed the killing of Capt. Ernst Roehm and a group of leading Nazis who had ventured to interfere in his plans for a closer association of the Reichswehr with the regime and insisted upon fulfillment of the original Nazi party promises in the economic field.

The world-wide condemnation of his methods was fed by the system of terrorism he had established at home and in the countries he had conquered, the jailing of scores of thousands in prisons and concentration camps, the secret murder of opponents and those suspected of opposition, the ruthless destruction of the Jews and the persecution of the Catholic and Protestant Churches in his drive for nazification of the nation.



His mother

to earn a precarious living by painting picture postcards for tradesmen and doing minor carpenter work.

Nevertheless, he considered himself to be an artist of talent and hated the world for not according him recognition. He spent his leisure hours day-dreaming and brooding over his frustration. He himself admitted in his autobiography that up to his twenty-fifth year he was what is known as a good-for-nothing, a spoiled idler. Moved by a sensitive ego, a restless spirit and a quick mind, he yearned passionately to make an impression, to gain recognition, to attain to great achievements, to know everything, to attract attention, to master the world.

Politics His Rolling Passion

His greatest passion was for politics. A shy and beaten youth, Hitler would become transformed as soon as conversation turned on matters political. His tongue would loosen and a torrent of words would rush from his lips. In those days before the First World War Hitler never formed friendships, male or female. He never communicated with his family, who thought him dead. Jeered at by acquaintances, he wept.

The one thing that gave him hope and courage was the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, which he foresaw, and evidences of which had become apparent to many long before the war. Considering himself a German, he felt superior to those around him. For the Slavs of the empire he felt contempt. For the Jews he felt hatred. As for the workers, he believed them to be

UBER FAMILY



as a child

His father

new power and greatness to come.

The extremism of his utterances and promises made little impression at first. The poor lance corporal was treated as a circus performer. People laughed at him and his dreams. Germany lay crushed and prostrate after her defeat in a four-year war. Poverty and misery were abroad in the land. It seemed as if many decades would have to pass before the nation could pull itself together on the basis of a new order. But Hitler persevered.

Strategy Formula Simple

His strategy was based on a simple principle: to obtain the support of powerful and influential elements in the army, industry and finance and to buttress that with support among the masses. He addressed himself first to the middle classes, ruined by inflation, and managed to obtain some assistance from elements among the workers disappointed in the revolution.

To the middle classes he promised relief from what he called the tyranny of big business, particularly the department stores, with which small tradesmen found it difficult to compete. He promised them that when in power he would dissolve the department stores and abolish all interest. To the workers he promised dissolution of the trusts. Neither of these promises was kept.

Added to his economic program, designed to appeal to the ruined middle-class elements, he put forward his slogans of extreme nationalism and racism—the union of all Germans on the basis of self-determination in a greater Germany. It was not until 1928 that he came forward with a program for the farmers, who had become

marlyr of him by keeping him in prison or taking special measures. For some time Hitler appeared to go into retirement. He was at work on "Mein Kampf," begun in prison, but at the same time continued quietly at the task of rebuilding his shattered group and developing the foundations for his mass movement.

Within the next seven years he obtained a huge following, which came to number 3,000,000. It was built along military lines, with army corps, regiments and companies. The men wore uniforms and were subject to strict military discipline. This army consisted of the Storm Troops, who wore brown shirts, and the Black Guards, representing more carefully picked formations, wearing black shirts. These troops acted as the Hitler police at public meetings and demonstrations, attacked Jews in the streets of Munich, broke up meetings of the opposition, staged street brawls with Communists and republicans, beat up leaders of other parties and, in general, conducted a reign of terror with which the authorities found it increasingly difficult to cope. In proportion as the political aspect of the Nazi movement gathered strength.

The nation was thrown into a state of veritable civil war. The Socialists and Democrats took counter-measures by forming their semi-military Reichsbanner, while the Communists, fighting the Socialists and the republicans, organized their Red Front Fighters League. The authorities in Bavaria, Thuringia and other German States openly sided with the Hitlerites and facilitated their work. Soon the authorities in Prussia began to find

it more and more difficult to cope with them. Thus the movement gathered force as the final showdown was approaching.

Powerful Elements Allied

The same methods that Hitler subsequently used against other nations—intimidation, violent and abusive propaganda, coercion and terror—were applied by the Nazis to their political opponents in Germany. With increased support from the army and industrialists, the gigantic propaganda machine was set up, which, backed by millions of throats, blared wild accusation in an unending stream against the Government and leaders of other parties.

Men like Gustav Stresemann, who had been denounced as traitors and held up to public ignominy, their lives were in constant danger. An atmosphere of disorder was created with the intent of feeding popular demand for a "strong hand." All this was staged with tremendous dramatic effect by able propaganda organizations directed by Dr. Joseph Goebbels.

In the meantime, through Count Rehm, Hitler strengthened his ties with the Reichswehr, which came to realize more and more that he could not be resisted without sending those millions of the population upon whom the Reichswehr itself, seeking the rearmament of Germany, had to depend. With the prospect of political survival of the kind necessary for his triumph, Hitler cemented the structure of his movement by amassing the support of the powerful elements, the army, industrialists, with the enthusiasm and blind approval of his masses.

Reich Army Generals Become His Captives His Political Power Increased After 1933

Already in those days, five years before his advent to power, the army generals had become his prisoners. Those who, like General von Schleicher, later attempted to withdraw to an independent policy, paid for it with their lives or with oblivion.

But great as were his successes in the years after the Munich putsch, it was not until 1933 that Hitler emerged definitely as a mighty political power in Germany. As late as 1925, in the Reichstag elections of that year, Hitler was able to obtain only twelve seats. But in the elections held in the fall of 1930 he received 6,000,000 votes and captured 107 seats.

It was one of the greatest upsets in the turbulent history of the struggling German Republic. By this time Hitler had become the veritable idol not only of the active Nazi party members but of the masses who cast their ballots for him.

The factor that gave his movement this great impetus was the economic crisis that broke over the world in 1929 and struck Germany with particular severity. Nearly 7,000,000 unemployed, added to the millions of impoverished middle-

classes, radically curtailed, taxes raised to a degree never known before, and popular discontent continued to mount in ever threatening degree.

There was talk of Hitler's being taken into the Government, but he persistently refused, saying would not rule unless he was to command all authority. At the same time, however, he declared that he would attain that power "legal" means only, that he had no intention of carrying out a coup d'état.

In 1931 Hitler was reelected President von Hindenburg's first term. Until that moment, as President had steadfastly refused to meet the man who regarded as an "upstart," took good advantage of that view. He appeared to have secured President's confidence by an enthusiastic endorsement of the army pressing his profound interest in its welfare, while pledging to the aged executive. The man was moved and hesitated to bring about some unity between Hitler and the army, against whom the Nazis were waging a vitriolic campaign.

Hitler Against Hindenburg

The situation became more and more difficult for Hindenburg.

A strong Poland, he added that a nonaggression pact with Warsaw would "bring about lasting and continuous pacification." In November he again stressed this idea, and in January, 1939, he praised the Pact of Warsaw in an address before the Reichstag. In that month Foreign Minister Joseph Beck of Poland visited the Fuehrer at Berchtesgaden. It was reported that they had reached an agreement on various questions then under discussion between the two countries. Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop returned Beck's visit by going to Warsaw. But the end of the idyll was approaching.

On March Hitler seized Bohemia and Moravia after reducing Slovakia to the role of a vassal of Berlin, and the campaign against Poland began.

Abuse of Germans Alleged

The "heat" was first turned on the Danzig issue. In accordance with the practice the Nazis had used so effectively in Austria and in the Sudeten region, they launched a campaign of propaganda charging mistreatment of Germans by Poles in territory held by Germany before 1918. At the same time a drive was inaugurated for the annexation of Danzig, the municipal administration of which had in the meantime come under Nazi rule, with Poland, however, still retaining the rights she held there under the Danzig statute. It became clear that Hitler was about to embark upon a new adventure. In violation of the statement he had made as late as Sept. 12, 1939, when he declared, referring to his treaty with Pilsudski:

"When in Poland a great statesman and patriot was ready to conclude a pact with us we immediately accepted the treaty recognizing our respective frontiers as inviolable. This treaty has done more for peace than all the chattering in Geneva put together."

Frontiers Became 'Unbosarable'

In 1939 the frontiers, which Hitler had declared "inviolable" less than a year before, became "unbosarable."

From March, 1939, the relations between Germany and Poland began to deteriorate rapidly. The situation in Danzig grew tense. The controlled German press set up a hue and cry about Polish "oppression." On April 28, 1939, Hitler addressed a memorandum to Warsaw announcing the abrupt abrogation of the 1934 nonaggression treaty. There was no provision in the pact for such unilateral action.

Soon Nazi armed bands began to seep into Danzig as preparations were begun by both sides for armed action. For five months Poland lived in a state of semi-mobilization, and by the time the crisis reached an acute stage in August millions of men had been mobilized on both sides. The German press intensified its campaign against Polish "atrocities," demanding the unconditional surrender of Danzig and of the Polish Corridor, where the inhabitants had for centuries been 90 per cent Polish.

The subsequent events that led to the advance of the German

On Aug. 18 German troops occupied Slovakia, a move interpreted as part of the military plan for the encirclement of Poland.

On Aug. 19 mobilization of the Slovak Army was announced to be incorporated in the German forces. On Aug. 20 came the announcement of the conclusion of a commercial pact between Germany and Soviet Russia.

On Aug. 21 Berlin sprang its great coup with the announcement that Germany and Soviet Russia had concluded a nonaggression treaty.

Poland Left Alone in East

On Aug. 23 Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop arrived in Moscow to sign the treaty. It was signed within twelve hours. Poland was left alone to fight her battle in the east. By the treaty Soviet Russia obligated herself not to come to the assistance of Poland in the event of war with Germany. Hitler intensified his pressure on Warsaw.

On Aug. 24 Hitler conferred in Berlin with Sir Neville Henderson and "left no doubt in the mind of the British Ambassador that the obligations assumed by the British Government (to come to the defense of Poland) could not induce Germany to renounce the defense of her vital interests." Hitler let it be known that his army was ready for action. It was also reported, two days later, that Hitler had told Henderson that Britain must abandon her alliance with Poland.

On Aug. 25 Hitler took another step toward the annexation of Danzig by proclaiming "Fuehrer his Staatthalter. War seemed imminent."

On Aug. 27 Hitler addressed a "man-to-man" letter to Premier Edouard Daladier of France in which he assured the Premier of his love for peace but insisted upon his "minimum demands," Danzig and the Corridor. The same day Berlin announced the cancellation of the Nuremberg Nazi party "peace congress," set for early in September, and rushed completion of German mobilization.

On Aug. 28 Great Britain informed Hitler through Sir Neville Henderson that she was determined to stand by her obligations to defend Poland, but at the same time urged direct negotiations between Warsaw and Berlin. France likewise reiterated her determination to defend Poland.

On Aug. 29 Hitler replied to London, insisting upon the satisfaction of Germany's "minimum demands" before any negotiations could take place.

Great Britain Stands Pat

On Aug. 30 Great Britain reiterated her position and again appealed for negotiations. Hitler's answer was an order setting up a council for the "defense of the realm."

On Aug. 31 Danzig announced its rejoicing of the Reich. Ribbentrop summoned Henderson and read to him a sixteen-point program for settlement of the Polish dispute. The same day Warsaw disclosed that the program had never been submitted to the Polish Government.

On Sept. 1 German troops moved into Poland.



After the first real success of the National Socialist Party members of his party, elected to the Reichstag, to outline their

BROKEN PROMISES FILL HITLER RECORD

Pledges Repeatedly Flouted as Fuehrer Pursued His Career of Conquest

Hitler's record of broken promises stands out as one of the conspicuous features of his career.

When he first came into power the question of most immediate concern to Europe was that of the Saar Basin, the part of Germany held by France and administered by the League of Nations in accordance with the Versailles Treaty for fifteen years. After that period the people of the Saar were to vote on whether they desired to return to Germany, become part of France or remain under the League.

Speaking in the Reichstag on Jan. 30, 1934, on the Saar issue, which was becoming acute because of the approaching plebiscite, Hitler said:

"After the solution of this question, the German Government is willing and determined to accept in its innermost soul, as well as external formulation, the Pact of Locarno."

March Into Rhineland

On March 1, 1935, after the plebiscite, in which Germany received more than 90 per cent of the votes, sovereignty over the region was returned to Germany. One year later German troops marched into the Rhineland zone created by the Treaty of Versailles and guaranteed against remilitarization by the Locarno pact en-

tered into voluntarily by Germany in 1925.

To reassure Europe as to his purpose in marching into the Rhineland, Hitler declared:

"I have removed the question of everlasting European frontiers from the atmosphere of public discussion in Germany."

He gave this assurance in a speech in the Reichstag. "Three years I believe I can regard the struggle for equality as over. We have territorial demands to make in Europe."

Speaking again in the Reichstag on the Austrian question on May 21, 1935, Hitler said:

"Germany has neither the nor the intention to mix in Austrian affairs or to unite with Austria."

On Jan. 30, 1937, he but this promise by saying: "My declaration I wish to announce the era of so-called surprises been concluded."

Within a little more than after these declarations marched into Austria and incorporated the country in the Reich.

A week after German troops driven into Austria Hitler declared: "The eternal dream of the German people has been fulfilled. Germany wants only peace. She does not want to add to the sorrows of nations."

Conquest After Conquest

The conquest of Austria barely two months old when raised the question of Slovakia by mobilizing and sending to invade her. On the occasion the Czechs countered their own mobilization, and appeared to hold back but in September, 1938, he created by the annexation of the Sudeten country to Germany after instigating, as he had in Austria, a state of civil war

1930. Hitler meets the 107 future.

as an excuse for interven-

crisis ended in the Munich of Sept. 30, 1938, by which he obtained the Sudeten and German regions of Czechoslovakia.

ring to a speech made by in Berlin after he had gone him at Berchtesgaden, the hat led to the Munich pact, Minister Neville Chamberlain.

told me privately, and last he repeated publicly, that the Sudeten German question, that is the end of German territorial claims in Europe.

than six months after these were spoken, Hitler marched into Czechoslovakia and the entire country to a protectorate.

Jan. 26, 1934, Hitler concluded a year non-aggression treaty Poland. Under that pact war was absolutely excluded as a means of solving any questions that might between the two countries.

April 28, 1939, following an shadowing the action, sent a note to Poland about the treaty and making that led on Sept. 1, 1939, to the march of German troops into Poland and the unleashing of the World War.

The time of the abrogation of treaty with Poland Hitler also made Great Britain that the treaty he had concluded with in June 13, 1935, limiting the German navy to 35 per cent of the British, was null and void. The treaty provided for no such unilateral action. Hitler's sudden invasion of Russia in June 1941, in violation of his pact with Stalin, another breach of faith, one coat him dearly.

Adolf Hitler was an ascetic, a celibate and a vegetarian and he neither smoked nor drank. From his early youth he was an ascetic. At the age of 16 he suffered from lung trouble and his passionate ambition to become a great historic figure impelled him to take good care of himself. Careful diet was his deliberately chosen method. He led a simple life even after he had attained to the dizzy heights of Fuehrer and Chancellor. He had three residences: the official residence in the Chancellor's Palace in Berlin, a modest apartment in Munich and his chalet near Berchtesgaden.

In Berlin he maintained only five servants, carefully chosen from among old party comrades. One of these, Brigadier Schreck, was his chauffeur. The others included his chef, picked for the post because he knew how to cook Hitler's favorite vegetarian dishes and could be relied upon to guard against poisoning; his major-domo and aide-de-camp.

The Fuehrer liked to drive fast in an open automobile and was an aviation enthusiast. When driving he preferred to sit in front with the chauffeur.

Had a Passion for Neckties

His favorite costume consisted of black trousers, khaki coat and necktie. His only decoration was the Iron Cross he won in the First World War. He disliked jewelry but had a passion for being neat.

Hitler never went shopping and had all the things he wanted to purchase sent to him at the Chancellery.

He suffered from insomnia, and for this reason he had no regular hours for going to bed or rising. Luncheon was always promptly at 2 P. M., however. He entertained modestly, the guests usually being party officials and leaders from the provinces. He did not expect his guests to eat his vegetarian food, however, and served their favorite meat and fish dishes. Hitler disliked festive banquets but enjoyed eating out frequently, particularly when in Munich, where he had several haunts. He loved onion soup, prepared according to his own recipe.

When in Nuremberg, attending the spectacular Nazi party congresses, he stayed in a modest apartment at the Deutscher Hof, an open-rate hotel. He shrewdly eschewed personal extravagance as politically unwise.

He was fond of films and liked to give private showings of favorite screen productions before guests at the Chancellery after dinner. He enjoyed looking at newsreels of himself and entertained his guests also with some foreign films. On such occasions he would seat himself on the floor in the dark and appeared to be having a good time.

Although he became the idol of many millions he had no talent for real friendship or intimacy. He had few women friends. His feminine associates, too, were chosen for

political purposes. His only passion was politics.

Women of the people did not rally to him until after he had achieved a large degree of prominence. He never became a hero to his valet because he did not have any. Long before housemaids flocked to his support, his feminine supporters were women of the upper class. But he could be very charming to women when he chose and, after achieving power, even learned the art of kissing their hands in the salon manner. He was not without humor but of a rather heavy sort.

Although he had acquired considerable poise, he was violent in argument.

Hitler made what may be called his social debut in the earlier days of his career in the drawing room of Frau Katherine Hanfstaengl in Munich, but his greatest woman friend was Frau Victoria von Dirksen, widow of a millionaire who built the Berlin subway. She spent a large portion of her husband's fortune in helping to finance Hitler's propaganda. Although in later years she fell out with the party, he continued to regard her as a favorite and for a long time regularly took tea with her at her Berlin home every fortnight.

As a youth Hitler developed a passion for Wagnerian music. In Munich, where he laid the foundations of his movement, he met Frau Winifred Wagner, widow of Siegfried Wagner, the composer's son. Frau Wagner became an enthusiastic Hitlerite and this, together with Hitler's devotion to Wagner, made them fast friends. At one time there were reports that they would marry, but these were denied. Perhaps because of these reports Hitler drew away from her. To Frau Wagner, however, he owed much of his early financial aid. She was not wealthy, but because of her social position she was able to raise considerable sums for the Nazi movement when Hitler most needed money.

Another woman who had his favor was Leni Riefenstahl, a former movie actress, whom he entrusted with the task of editing the propaganda film "The Triumph of Will," the photographing of the 1935 Olympic Games in Berlin and various Nazi meetings and spectacles.

English Women His Friends

There were also two English women who were his friends, the daughters of Lord Redcliffe—the Hon. Diana Freeman-Mitford, a supporter of Sir Oswald Mosley's Blackshirts in England, and the Hon. Unity Freeman-Mitford. The latter was Hitler's favorite and they often lunched together in Munich.

Frau Victoria Uralescu, a member of the Berlin Opera, also enjoyed Hitler's friendship.

Hitler liked well-dressed women and admired French styles. On one occasion he scotched a movement launched by Frau Joseph Guebbels, wife of the Minister of Propaganda

and Enlightenment, for a boycott on French dress models.

Hitler detested evening clothes and wore full dress only on rare visits to the opera.

Though merciless to political opponents, he was kind to animals. A militarist, he was sickened by the sight of blood. A Wagnerian mystic, he loved spectacles of heroics and death. He was simple, Spartan and vain to the point of megalomania. While he took good care of his loyal lieutenants he had no real loyalty to anyone, and in his party he knew how to thwart opposition by setting friends against one another. His enemies he suppressed ruthlessly.

While endowed with vast energy, he was a procrastinator in minor matters and was given to hasty decisions on important things. An interviewer usually found that it was himself who was being interviewed. While pretending to listen to advice, Hitler always made his own decisions.

He read little, although he possessed a library of 6,000 volumes. His outbursts of furious energy would be preceded by long periods of inactivity. When roused to anger he became dangerous, even for his close associates. He brooked no contradiction. His neurasthenia frequently drove him to tears and hysterics.

Hitler was truly devoted to music not only as an art but as a tonic for his nerves. His favorites were Schubert, Beethoven and Wagner.

One of the many disappointments of his youth was his rejection by the Vienna Academy when he applied for admittance to study art and architecture. He found satisfaction for this rebuff as a member of the Nazi party when he supervised the plans for the Brown House in Munich, party headquarters. He also interfered much in the designing of new museums and Government buildings. To show his appreciation of things beautiful he liked to make gifts of expensively bound books and objects of art.

When the Chancellor's Palace in Berlin was being redecorated for him he superintended the work in several modernistic rooms and paid special attention to the installation of Nordic mythological tapestries depicting Wotan creating the world.

Munich His Favorite City

His Munich flat, which he relocated in 1935 in his favorite baroque blue, white and gold, was in an unfashionable section of the Prinzregentenstrasse. To this flat he would retire when he wanted privacy. Munich was his favorite city, not only because of its architectural beauty but because it was there that his career was launched. The apartment was run by a half sister, Frau Angela Faust, who until her marriage to a Professor Martin Hamann, also supervised Haus Wachenfeld, Hitler's mountain retreat at Berchtesgaden, overlooking a magnificent vista in the Bavarian Alps, at a point from which the Fuehrer could look across into his native Austria.

A PICTURE STORY OF HITLER'S RISE TO POWER.



With his press agent-in-chief, Dr. Paul Goebbels.
The New York Times



Reading the funeral oration.

Polish Invasion Climax of 6 Months Of German Bullying and Threats

Browbeating Over Corridor and Danzig Began in March, 1939, Followed by Charges of 'Oppression' of Reich Nationals

The Polish crisis, which served as the immediate prelude to the second World War, began to manifest itself not long after Hitler's seizure of Czechoslovakia, following the annexation of the Sudeten territory in September, 1938.

The Poles had a non-aggression treaty with Hitler, concluded by the Fuehrer with Marshal Pilsudski, the Polish dictator, on Jan. 26, 1934, under which both nations were obligated not to go to war over any dispute that might arise between them. The treaty was for ten years.

The signing of this treaty brought a cooling in the relations between Poland and her old ally,

troops into Poland on Sept. 1, 1939, and the ensuing declarations of war by England and France against Germany in defense of Poland and, as later events showed, also in defense of Russia, developed as follows:

On Aug. 8 Hitler summoned to Berchtesgaden Albert Forster, Danzig Nazi leader, for final instructions.

On Aug. 11 Italian Foreign Minister Ciano met Hitler at Berchtesgaden, where, it is believed, the Fuehrer informed him of his determination to march on Poland if she remained unyielding.

On Aug. 15 officials in Berlin let

